

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$ を求めよ. (2) $\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ を求めよ.

解)

$$1) \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1}{x^2} (1 - \cos x)$$

$f(x) = \cos x$ とおくと, マクローリン展開

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\theta x)}{3!}x^3$$

より, $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\sin(\theta x)}{6}x^3$ だから

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1}{x^2} \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\sin(\theta x)}{6}x^3 \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\sin x}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sin(\theta x)}{6}x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \left(\because \frac{\sin x}{x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{-x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x + \int \frac{1}{t} t dt \quad (t = \sqrt{1-x^2}, -x dx = t dt)$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x + \int dt$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x + t + c = \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + c$$

$f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x^2 + y^2$ の極値を求めよ.

解)

$$f_x = 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2), \quad f_y = 2y, \quad f_{xx} = 6x - 6, \quad f_{xy} = 0, \quad f_{yy} = 2$$

$$f_x = 0, f_y = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (0, 0), (2, 0)$$

$$\Delta^{(1)} = f_{xx} \quad (\text{または } f_{yy})$$

$$\Delta^{(2)} = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2$$

1) $\Delta^{(1)} > 0, \Delta^{(2)} > 0$ ならばそこで f は極小値

$\Delta^{(1)} < 0, \Delta^{(2)} > 0$ ならばそこで f は極大値

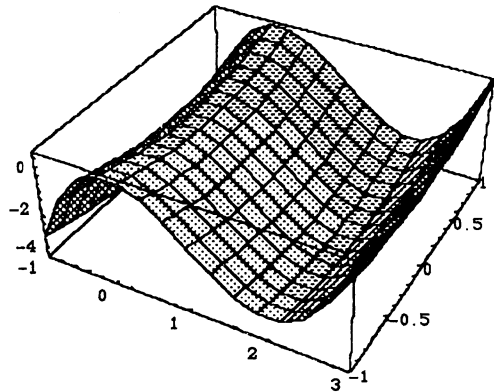
2) $\Delta^{(2)} < 0$ ならばそこで f は極値でない

3) $\Delta^{(2)} = 0$ ならばこのままでは判定できない. 別の吟味を要する.

$(0, 0)$ では $\Delta^{(2)} = (-6)2 - 0 = -12 < 0$ f は極値でない

$(2, 0)$ では $\Delta^{(2)} = 6 \cdot 2 - 0 = 12 > 0, f_{xx} = 6 > 0$ そこで f は極小

$$f(2, 0) = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 0 = -4$$



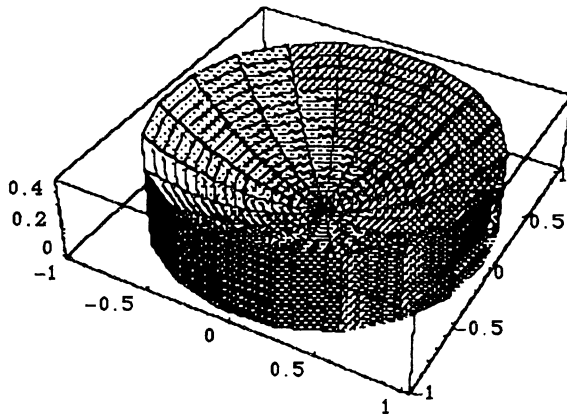
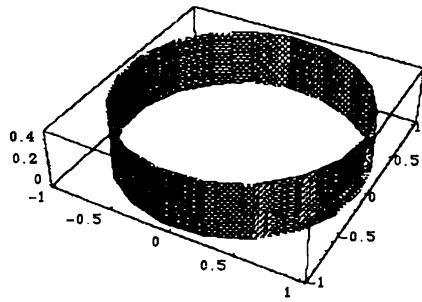
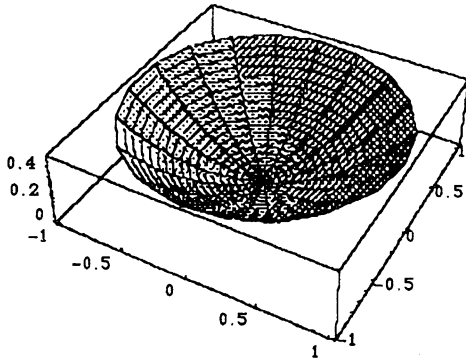
$\{(x, y, z): x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\}$ の体積 V を求めよ.

解)

$$V = \iint_D \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad \text{ただし} \quad D = \{(x, y); x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$$

$$\text{極座標変換} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}, \quad dx dy = r dr d\theta, \quad K = \{(r, \theta); 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$\text{として, } V = \frac{1}{2} \iint_K r^2 r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{4} a^4$$



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$$(*) \begin{cases} x+y+z=3 \\ ax-y=a-2 \\ 3x+2z=1 \\ x-y=-3 \end{cases}$$

a は定数 $(*)$ について

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ a & -1 & 0 & a-2 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{の行列式を求めよ.}$$

(2) 方程式 $(*)$ を解け.

解)

$$1) |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ a & -1 & 0 & a-2 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ a & a-1 & 0 & 4a-2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \times 1 & & \times 3 \end{matrix}$

$$= (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 \\ a-1 & 0 & 4a-2 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 \\ a-1 & 0 & 4a-2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 4a-2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 4a-2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(a-1) + 4a - 2$$

$$= 2a$$

$$2) 1, 3, 4 \text{番の式より, } \begin{cases} x+y+z=3 \\ 3x+2z=1 \\ x-y=-3 \end{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \text{に注意して}$$

$$(x, y, z) = (-1, 2, 2)$$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ が固有値 1 をもつような a の値を求めよ。またこのとき固有値

及びその固有ベクトルを求めよ。

解) $|tE - A| = \begin{vmatrix} t-a & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & t-1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & t-2 \end{vmatrix}$ に $t=1$ を代入して 0 になるように a の値を決

める。

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-a & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2-a \text{ 故に } a=2 \text{ 故に } (E-A)v = \mathbf{0} \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x+y=0, -x+z=0, y+z=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \\ x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$t=2$ の固有ベクトル

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$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$$

解) $\frac{0}{0}$ の不定形よりロピタルを使うと

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x - \sin x)'}{(x^3)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos x}{3x^2}$$

また $\frac{0}{0}$ の不定形であるから $\frac{2}{6}$ とロピタルを使うと

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \sin x}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{\cos^3 x} (2 \cos^4 x + 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) - \cos x}{6}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \quad \frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\cos^3 x} \\ y = t^2 \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -2t^3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \quad \frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -3 \sin x \cos^2 x \\ y = t^3 \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{1}(2+0) - 1}{6} = \frac{4-1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$\text{別解)} \quad \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{\sin x}{x^3} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1}{\cos x} (1 - \cos x)$$

$$x \rightarrow 0 \text{ で } \frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow 1, \quad \frac{1}{\cos x} \rightarrow 1,$$

ここで $f(x) = \cos x$ においてマクローリン展開すると

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} f'''(0)x^3 \quad (0 \leq x < 1)$$

$$= \cos 0 + (-\sin 0)x + \frac{1}{2!} (-\cos 0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (\sin 0)x^3$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} \sin 0$$

これを代入すると

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1}{\cos x} \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} \sin \theta x \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{x} \frac{1}{\cos x} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{6} \sin \theta x \right) \xrightarrow{(x \rightarrow 0)} 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\left[\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C \right] \left[t = 1-x^2 \quad \frac{dt}{dx} = -2x, \quad dx = \frac{dt}{-2x} \right]$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{t}} \frac{dt}{-2x} = \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{t} + C$$

$$= \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C //$$

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$f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x^2 + y^2$ の極値

$f(x, y)$ で $f_x = 0, f_y = 0$ で 極値を与える候補

$$\Delta^{(1)} = f_{xx} \text{ or } f_{yy}, \quad \Delta^{(2)} = \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^{(2)} > 0 \dots \text{極値を与える} \begin{cases} \Delta^{(1)} > 0 \dots \text{極小} \\ \Delta^{(1)} < 0 \dots \text{極大} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta^{(2)} < 0 \dots \text{極値を与えない saddle point}$$

$$\Delta^{(2)} = 0 \dots \text{判別できない (要、別の情報)}$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2), \quad f_y = 2y$$

$$f_x = 0 \text{ のとき } x = 0, 2, \quad f_y = 0 \text{ のとき } y = 0$$

よって両方が0になるのは $(x, y) = (0, 0), (2, 0)$ のとき

$$f_{xx} = 6x - 6 = 6(x-1), \quad f_{yy} = 2$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = 0 \quad \text{よって}$$

$$\Delta^{(1)} = f_{yy} = 2 > 0$$

$$\Delta^{(2)} = \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6(x-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 12(x-1)$$

$$(x, y) = (0, 0) \text{ のとき } \Delta^{(2)} = 12(0-1) = -12 < 0 \dots \text{極値なし}$$

$(x, y) = (2, 0)$ のとき

$$\Delta^{(2)} = 12(2-1) = 12 > 0 \quad \dots \text{極値あり}$$

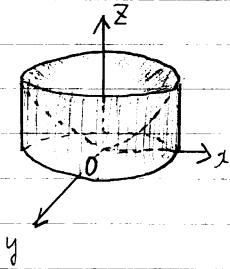
$\Delta^{(2)} > 0$ より 極小

$$f(2, 0) = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2^2 + 0^2 = 8 - 12 = -4$$

$\therefore (x, y) = (2, 0)$ で 極小値 $f(2, 0) = -4$ //

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$\{(x, y, z); x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\}$ の体積 V



x - y 平面を極座標に変換する

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{よって} \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq a$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

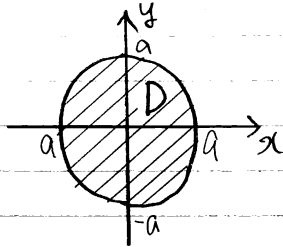
$$0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \rightarrow 0 \leq z \leq \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$= r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta$$

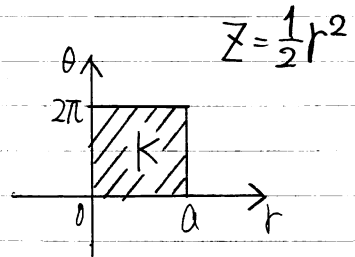
$$= r(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = r$$

$$dxdy = |J| dr d\theta = r dr d\theta$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$$



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$



$$\iint_D z dx dy = \iint_K z r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a r^3 dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^a d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} a^4 d\theta = \frac{a^4}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{8} (2\pi - 0) = \frac{\pi}{4} a^4 //$$

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$$(*) \begin{cases} x + y + z = 3 \\ ax - y = a - 2 \\ 3x + 2z = 1 \\ x - y = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ a & -1 & 0 & a-2 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ a & -1 & 0 & a-2 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\leftarrow x(-2)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ a & -1 & 0 & a-2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 1 \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & a-2 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 & 4a-2 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & x_3 \end{matrix}$

$$= (-1)^{3+1} \cdot 1 \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 4a-2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(a-1) + (4a-2)$$

$$= -2a + 2 + 4a - 2 = 2a //$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x + y + z = 3 \\ 3x + 2z = 1 \\ x - y = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{でクラメルを使うと}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 3 + 2 = 1$$

$$x = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 1 + 6 = -1$$

$$y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow x1 \\ \\ \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -9 - 1 + 12 = 2$$

$$z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ x1 & & x(-3) \end{matrix}$

$$\therefore (x, y, z) = (-1, 2, 2)$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{固有値 } 1$$

$$|tE - A| = \begin{vmatrix} t-a & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & t-1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & t-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

固有値 $t=1$ をもつので $t=1$ を代入して $|tE - A| = 0$ とすればよい

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-a & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 1 - a = 2 - a = 0 \quad \therefore a = 2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |tE - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} t-2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & t-1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & t-2 \end{vmatrix} = (t-1)(t-2)^2 + (t-2) - (t-2) = 0 \\ &= (t-1)(t-2)^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$t=1 \text{ のとき } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x+y=0 \\ -x+z=0 \\ y+z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x=z, \quad -y=z$$

$$\therefore v = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ -z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t=2 \text{ のとき } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ -x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$-x+z=0 \quad \therefore x=z$$

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

固有値 1 のときの固有ベクトル $v = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

固有値 2 のときの固有ベクトル $v = \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(α, β は 0 以外の任意定数)